

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, PORT BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 6

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
18th Feb.	Salsette	10000	Mooltan	10000
25th "	Fera	8000	"	"
27th "	Woddyra	10000	"	"
5th March	Caledonia	18000	Egypt	8000
12th "	Kashgar	9000	"	"
20th "	Salsette	10000	Medina	12500
27th "	Arabia	8000	"	"
3rd April	Salsette	10000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Kalash-Hind	15000	Malwa	11000
17th "	Salsette	8000	"	"
24th "	"	"	"	"
1st May	"	"	"	"

A Will not carry passengers from Bombay. TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer. TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.) Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Ar	al.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.	
Bombay Maru	S. Naraya	10225	13th Feb.	25th Feb.	
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3854	24th Feb.	7th March	
Jinsen Maru	K. Tanaka	478	1st March	23rd March	

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS FIDELITY GUARANTEE MOTOR CARS

200 PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agent. "BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9230	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi	5570	"	1st May
City of Calcutta	7830	"	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	"
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	"

FARES.	1st class	1st class Returns	2nd class	2nd class Returns.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Liverpool	699	"	"	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company. Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE. The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa. Through booking in connection with Cunard Line. Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO. Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

MAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months - are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE, Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 12th February *Direct

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 15th February, P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 18th February

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday

18th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bureh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

11th February, 1915.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay about.

S.S. "Masilia" ... 5091 J. Thompson 23rd Feb. 1915

S.S. "Olympia" ... 5124 J. L. Henderson 28th March 1915

S.S. "Scindia" ... 5108 Wm. Kelso 15th March 1915

S.S. "Eldra" ... 6388 J. Kinnaird 28th March 1915

S.S. "Cressida" ... 6722 G. E. Osborne R.N.R. 17th April 1915

S.S. "Castalia" ... 6388 ... 24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Bombay to Suez ... 413

Bombay to Port Said ... 446

Bombay to Marseilles and back

from Liverpool ... 578

Bombay to London overland

from Marseilles and back

from Liverpool ... 653

Bombay to Gibraltar ... 590

Bombay to Liverpool ... 605

Bombay to New York ... 841

Bombay to Cairo, including

train fares from Suez ... 446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

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THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.) B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

For 50 Years the World's Perfect Choice.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF UNEXAMPLED VALUES IN

PIANOS

OF CULTURE

THIS DAY AND DAILY As understood by the world and the democracy of the nation who manufactured them, and not of the variety spelt with a "K" as has been demonstrated by the Kaiser, his military entourage and perjured Statesmen of the Reichstag.

Please send for details and particulars of reduced

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates: **WHICH MUST BE PREPAID**—ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication. Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. **SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES** may be had on application to—The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumbers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronized by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Deplaud Road. 832

PIANOS—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having covered his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, now preparing to **TUNING** and **REPAIRS** to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.**, Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a BUNGALOW at or near Mahim with garden. Apply stating full particulars and terms to "B.K." care of this paper. 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

CANDIDATES wishing to appear in Institute of Bankers' examination this year should call immediately at **DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**, Fort. 8351

WANTED—TWO SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for up-country Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply **MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.**, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5385

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING WORK. Perfect cut and fit guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply to—**COPAL NAMEDY**, House No. 6, Ardesir Dady Cross Lane 4, 5379 Bombay.

WANTED an UNDERGRADUATE as HEAD-MASTER of the ISLAMIA ORPHANAGE at Nhava in the Harbour. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to V. D. PITALE, Estate Manager, Coroner of Janjikar Street, near Market. 5873

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitude of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary. Applications should reach Maymo before April 30th and be addressed to:—**HONORARY SECRETARY**, Pro. Tem., 3191 The Club, Maymo.

WANTED SOON a COMPETENT SHORTHAND REPORTER to officiate for 7 months in the LEGAL DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT, Bombay. The appointment is not unlikely to be for a longer period and may possibly be permanent. Pay Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. None but really experienced Reporters with a speed of at least 140 words per minute need apply. No replies will be sent to applicants, but selected candidates will be asked to attend an examination. 5365

WANTED—A PAID SECRETARY for the Raipur Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150—5—175. Must be at least an undergraduate having engineering qualifications. Preference will be given to a man having experience in Municipal Works. Post is permanent, pensionable and the approved candidate will have to join at once and remain on six months probation. Applications must reach this office on or before 25th instant. **NATHMAL**, President, Municipal Committee, Raipur, Municipal Office Raipur, 6th Feb. 1915. 5380

OPIMUM DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT OPIMUM EXAMINER, Ghazipur, from candidates who are qualified practical Chemists, either pharmaceutical or analytical, and who are able to prepare opium alkaloids and their salts and also to conduct analyses and assays of opium. Experience of alkaloidal work desirable. Candidates must be of good character, sober habits, capable of hard work and able to manage a considerable staff of subordinates. The selected candidate will be required to undergo Medical Examination. Age not to exceed 30 years. Salary required should be stated in application. Apply with copies of certificates to the **SUPER-INTENDENT**, Opium Factory, Ghazipur. C. E. WILD, Opium Agent. 5322

WANTED.

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "A. J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

WANTED a FIRST CLASS BINOCULAR with glass quite distinct. Apply to "A. J." C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5354

WANTED ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS, STORE CLERKS, BOOK KEEPERS, TYPE-SETTERS and SHORTHAND TYPISTS with filing knowledge for employment in British firm abroad. Only efficient men willing to go out need apply to **SERVICE SECURING AGENCY**, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5350

WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem allowance from Rs. 12. Applications with certificates and testimonials to be submitted to **RESIDENT SURGEON**, Jodhpur. 3117

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained **KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS** for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla. Apply with copies of testimonials to the **HEAD MISTRESS**, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated accent. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED one **MATRIC** or **SCHOOL FINAL** as **ASSISTANT-MASTER** A. V. School Deesa, on Rs. 20/- p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials. Persian knowing preferred. 3090

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Deesa. 5339

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—About 230,000 square yards of SALT PAN LAND at Matunga containing about 425 beds. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5344

FOR SALE—Old unserviceable rails of various lengths from 10 to 24 feet suitable for buildings. Rate -12/- annas a foot. Apply to—**CHIEF STOREKEEPER**, N. W. Railway, Lahore. 5274

THE DUST and CHIPS from stone crusher are available for sale. The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for same F. O. R. Bombay. **PAULING & Co., Ltd.**, LONAVLA. 5386

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE FLATS at RUSI MANSION and BANOO MANSIONS Cumballa Hill. Open to Sea. Apply to:—**DORABSHAW DUBASH**, 54, Apollo Street, Fort. 5255

TO LET—TWO 1ST FLOOR airy rooms (for offices) in newly renovated house, electric fittings mosaic floor, each Rs. 35 at 309, Hornby Road opposite Petit Institute. 5372

TO LET with immediate possession Second Floor in "SUNNYSIDE" Cirrus Avenue, behind the Byculla Club. Latest conveniences. Garden and Stable. Apply, **LANDLADY** on the Top Floor. 5342

NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT. **TO MILL and FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANIES.** **WE** beg to notify that we have been appointed sole agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer steam coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries. A trial order is earnestly solicited. **SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL**. This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application. Prompt despatch is also assured. **CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Bombay, 8th February, 1915 5380

BANK OF BOMBAY. **THE** BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th instant that day being a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881. **J. BEGBIE**, Secretary & Treasurer. Bombay, 5th February, 1915. 5315

NOTICES.

NOTICE. **NOTICE** is hereby given that Mr. NARRONJI DWARKADAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.** All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate lying and being in Doorgesey Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2121 and No. 2122 and No. 64/7235, 64/7235 and which said premises contain by admeasurement 2537 square yards be the same more or less together with the hereditaments, messes and tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3150 and 3151 and street Nos. 11-12 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East and North by the said Doorgesey Road on the West by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Allana and on the South partly by the said Doorgesey Road and partly by the property of Ruttonji Jamsetji Dubash. Dated this 8th day of February, 1915. **ARDESHIR HORMASJI DUBASH & Co.**, Purchaser's Attorneys 5357

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY. **HOLI FESTIVAL.** **PUBLIC NOTICE.** **AS** in the opinion of the Undersigned it is necessary for the safety of public traffic to exercise due check on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the Holī Festival, the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on public roads, without the written permission from the Undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act. The permission will be granted free on application to the Executive Engineer on such public streets as have not been traversed by the Tramways or treated with tar or similar materials for any period not exceeding six days i.e., the Full Moon day and the following five days on certain conditions which will be mentioned in the permission. **P. R. CADELL**, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay. Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th February, 1915. 5384

NOTICE. **NOTICE** is hereby given that **LADHA NARAYAN** has contracted to sell to our client the following property. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Humam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter received shall be considered as null and void. **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.** All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed from payment of pension and tax together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Paper Mill Lane Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 212 9/10 Square yards or thereabouts and formerly bearing Collector's Old No. 61. New No. 618. Old Survey No. 600 and New Survey No. 1/7890 and bounded on the East by the Paper Mill Lane aforesaid on the West by the property of J. M. al Meida on the North by the property of Dolabhadra Haridas and on the South by the property of Lalhar Vensay and another and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1436 and Street No. 17. Dated this 10th day of February 1915. **DHANISHA & BATILVALA**, Purchaser's Attorneys. 5376

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NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Until further notice water will be supplied to various districts of the city at the hours mentioned below:—

Locality.	Hours of supply.
A WARD.	
1. Colaba.	6-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.
2. Fort.	4-30 to 12-0 p.m.
3. Esplanade.	
B AND C WARDS.	
1. Mandvi.	
2. Chuchka.	
3. Umerkadi.	
4. Dongri.	
5. Market.	4-30 to 9-30 a.m. and
6. Dhobitalao.	4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
7. Fanaswadi.	
8. Bhuleshwar.	
9. Kharatalao.	
10. Kumbhartukda.	
D WARD.	
1. Khetwadi.	
2. Girgaum.	4-30 to 9-30 a.m. and
3. Choupati.	4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
4. Walkeshwar.	
5. Mahalaxmi.	Constant supply.
E WARD.	
1. Mazgaon.	
2. Tarwadi.	
3. 1st Nagpada.	4-30 a.m. to 9-30
4. Kamathipura.	a.m. and 4-30 to
5. Tardeo.	7-30 p.m.
6. Byulla.	
7. Nagpada.	
8. Kalachawki.	
F WARD.	
1. Sewri South.	4-30 to 9-30 a.m.
2. Sewri North.	and 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
3. Sion.	Constant supply.
4. Parol.	
G WARD.	
1. Mahim.	Constant supply.
2. Worli.	Constant supply.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that VINAYEK SHANTARAM PANDURANG, the adopted son of SHANTARAM PANDURANG WASUDEO, a minor under the age of 19 years by the guardian of his property (appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) Madhavrao Bhai and Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Pandurang has agreed to mortgage to our clients the immovable property described hereunder and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has by an order, dated 29th day of January 1915, authorised the said guardian to execute a mortgage of the said property in favour of our clients.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, trust lease, possession, lien or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 7, Church Gate Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that Part or Parts and Tax Land or ground with dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Burrows Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3.96 (three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 333, New No. B/2387, Old Survey No. 104 and New Survey No. 1A/1832 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On the East by the property of the late Juggonath Shukler Sheth, on the South by the burial ground of Nakoda Mahomedali Rogay, on the West by the Old Roman Catholic grounds and on the North by the property of Sittaram Pandurang and beyond it by the Portuguese Church and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3995 to 4001 and 4003 and 4004 (1) 4004 (2) and Street Nos. 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,

Mortgagees' Attorneys,

Bombay, 10th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY

From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
From 3rd February to 16th
February (including Sun. day.)

ADMISSION AS. 4.

SKATING RINK.

Daily Session as Usual
Friday 12th February (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session from 9 to 11
SUNDAY 14th FEB.
SPECIAL MORNING SESSION 6 TO 8
WITH BAND.
Tuesday, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

THEATRE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

At 6-30 & 10 p.m. At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GREAT GALA NIGHT

AND
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

BY THE
GAIETY STARS

MAY SHERRARD

The irresistible Comedienne
in her famous success

"OH! THE HORRIBLE HOBBLE"

and other new songs.

LEW MARKS

The Popular Parodising Person will sing
"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"

The British Army's New Battle Cry, etc., etc.

GERTIE BROOKS

In "FAREWELL, ISABELLE"

and other up to date songs

A NEW REVUE

COOTCH PERWANEY PUR

(It doesn't matter)

Scene 1—THE WORM TURNS.

The Worm.....LEW MARKS.

The Cause.....May Sherrard.

The Baby.....By itself.

Scene 2—MISS BROOKS discourseth

Scene 3—The Up-to-date Commercial.

Hugh Swankp.....Lew Marks

The Lady.....May Sherrard

The Daughter.....Gertie Brooks

The Taxi-driver.....T. Champion

Scene 4—THE EUROPEAN CONCERT

or "DEUTSCHLAND UNTER

ALIES"

Introducing New & Novel Scenic Effects

Don't miss to see the LARGEST

WAR MAP in the world.

Our screaming Comedy

"MAX AS A MUSICIAN"

Exclusive Drama....."MIRAGE."

Comics, Acrobatics & WAR GAZETTE

The Saturday 10 p.m. Show

will take place at

RACQUET COURT

(COLABA GYMNASIUM)

Commences at 9.30 sharp

Saturday Matinee at 4.30 at the Gaiety

Every Sunday at 7 and 10 p.m.

Book your seats now at the Theatre only.

Popular Prices.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION

NOW IN PREPARATION

THE NEW PANTOMIME REVIEW

ROBINSON CRUSOE

Full particulars in future Adverts.

PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

The Women's Branch of the Bombay

Presidency War & Relief Fund.

Under the distinguished patronage of

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon

"PAKZAD PERIN"

A thrilling dramatic Masterpiece, will be

performed by the Victoria Theatrical Company

at Balliwalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road,

at 9.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

Together with

NEW SONGS AND DANCES

by

LITTLE MONA

The Pet of Bombay.

Tickets can be bought at—

The Office of the Women's Branch of the

War Fund, Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Bunder,

Messrs. B. Pestonjee & Co's, Parsi Bazar

Street.

Messrs. Feredoon and Burjor's, Dhobi Talao

"Hindi Graphic Office," Petit Mansion,

Grant Road.

Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 8 ans.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 p.m.

Ladies Free: Gentlemen Rs. 4.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

1, EXPORT AND GENERAL

COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

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ETC. ETC.

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Stores I nice List.

ON REQUEST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night Tel. No. 1271.

A Great and Thrilling Dramatic Masterpiece.

"IRON FIST"

A story of Virtue Triumphant and Vice Vanquished.

6,000 Feet of Thrilling Pictures.

AN ABSOLUTELY NOVEL & MOST EXCITING PLOT, BRISTLING WITH
THRILLS AND SENSATIONALISMS.

Showing how a cunning nobleman tries to rob an innocent girl of her right
ful heritage; but is defeated in his evil designs by the pluck, daring and resource
of a clever pugilist.

SEE:—

THE GREAT T FIGHT THE MARVELLOUS RESCUE FROM THE
THE THRILL MOTOR RACE! THE WELL!
THE DARING BALLOON FLIGHT! THE EXCITING ESCAPE FROM THE
DUNGEON.

Also a Full Program of Comic and Topical Pictures.

3 Shows Nightly } 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
of 14 Hours. }
Satur ay & Sunday. } Prize Show 5 to 6-30.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

Some precipitation has again occurred
along the western Himalayas and rainfall
has been fairly widespread in northern
Bengal and Assam. The disturbance will
probably continue to affect the weather in
north-east India to-day and will then dis-
appear. There has been a further rapid fall
of temperature in Northwest India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall except in
Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February 1915

	Temp in shade	Temp in sun	Humid ity	Wind dir	Wind force	Barom
P E A C E .						
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	S. & W.	Past 24 hours	Total lat Nov. 1 date	Station lat Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bombay	61.8	51.9	74	1	4.86	5.17
Calcutta	76.1	69.5	83	0	0.40	2.22
Madras	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Colaba	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Goa	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Port Blair	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Chennai	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Trichy	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Madurai	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Coimbatore	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Belgaum	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Surat	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Baroda	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Amritsar	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Lahore	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Delhi	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Jaipur	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Bikaner	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Udaipur	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Rajkot	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Palanpur	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Alwar	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Bharatpur	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Mathura	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Meerut	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Dehra Dun	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Muzaffarnagar	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Aligarh	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Etawah	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Mathura	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Meerut	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Dehra Dun	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Muzaffarnagar	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Aligarh	76.1	69.5	86	0	0.40	2.22
Et						

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 83 each.THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	100
" Imports	35,939
Tone of Manchester Market Moderate business.	
Mid. Am. Cottons	5.10
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.75
New York Official noon call March	8.06
" " " May	8.91
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	8.35
" " " May	8.61

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.95	4.99
June-July	5.03	5.08
July-Aug.	5.03	5.08
Aug.-Sept.	5.03	5.08
Sept.-Oct.	5.03	5.08
Oct.-Nov.	5.16	5.20
Nov.-Dec.	5.16	5.20
Dec.-Jan.	5.22	5.26
Jan.-Feb.	5.22	5.26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	24,512

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J. A.	4.99
J. A. S.	5.08
A. S. O.	5.19
O. N. D.	5.19
N. D. J.	5.25
J. F.	5.25

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

3th. Feb. Close	4th. Feb. Open	5th. Feb. Close
4.95	5.03	5.15
4.95	5.03	5.15
4.95	5.03	5.15

EGYPTIAN.

3th. Feb. Close	4th. Feb. Open	5th. Feb. Close
7.01	7.23	7.49
7.01	7.23	7.49
7.01	7.23	7.49

NEW YORK.

3th. Feb. Close	4th. Feb. Open	5th. Feb. Close
8.41	8.55	8.72
8.41	8.55	8.72
8.41	8.55	8.72

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT OF ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes.

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

NEW ORLEANS.

7th. Feb. Close	8th. Feb. Close	9th. Feb. Close
8.23	8.54	8.58
8.23	8.54	8.58
8.23	8.54	8.58

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	117,000
Exports to Great Britain	39,000
Putres at New York	8.66
Previous closing price	8.64
Putres at New York May	8.80
Previous closing price	8.89
Spot Cotton at New York	8.70
Previous price	8.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.18
Previous price	8.18
Putres at New Orleans March	8.34
Previous price	8.34
Putres at New Orleans May	8.80
Previous price	8.69
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8.2
Demand Bills	4.83.00
Silver Commercial Bars	48 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/16
Discount Bank of England Rate 5%	
since 3th August 1914	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England	ab ut £3 7 0.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	1 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/2
" " " 6 months	4 1/2
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Transfers Bombay Rs. 3,00,000	1/4 1/32
" Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000	1/4 1/32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 9th.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	61
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	60/6
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid.

Barletta Russo—62lbs. nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 418 lbs. ex-Ship

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.

March

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered

per ton) Feb.-March; Hull

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.

£ 62 5/0

Copper Braziers

Yellow Metal

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.

4% F.O.B. Liverpool

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal

Selected Copper

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

June

July-September

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and

Karachi June

July-September

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

June

July-September

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and

Karachi June

July-September

RUBBER.

Para Rubber

Ceylon Rubber Luyers

ARRIVALS.

9th Feb. 1915.

Khandesh

Central India

Bansi & Nagpur

Berar

Central Provinces

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS'

RELIEF ACT.

RESIDENCE OF AN AGRICULTURIST.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VAIKUNTAP SONDHE AND OTHERS V.

CHANDRAGHATGE PUTTAPPA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Vernon, District Judge of Kanara, confirming the decree of Mr. B. G. Radkol, Subordinate Judge at Sirsi.

The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 2,190 due under two promissory notes passed by the defendant on 8th July, 1906, and 15th July, 1906, respectively. The suit was brought on the 11th of May, 1910, the plaintiffs claiming exemption on the ground that the time before the conciliator at Sirsi from 3rd July, 1909, to 30th April, 1910, should be excluded. The defendant admitted the debt, but contended that the suit was time-barred and that the conciliator's certificate did not avail the plaintiffs as he (defendant) was an agriculturist of Siddapur for which no conciliator had been appointed.

The trial Court dismissed the suit with costs on the ground that it was time-barred. The decree was set aside and the suit was remanded for a fresh trial.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) Ltd.

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BOMBAY

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

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Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
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STERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.

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GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

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Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

to meet the demand of those inconvenienced by scarcity of European cement in this market. Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Can be had of all the Cement dealers.

Agent: T. HARA,

73-75, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Obligation to Serve	6
The Railborne Trade of the Presidency	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
First Criminal Sessions	5
Bombay Races	5
Bombay Amusements	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Marriage by Special License	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February 11, 1915.

THE OBLIGATION TO SERVE.

The former Minister for War, Lord Haldane, made an important statement in the House of Lords recently which has raised questions of imperial moment and turned our minds to certain established principles of British law with which the average citizen is not on familiar terms. The Lord Chancellor reminded his hearers that it is inherent in the Constitution that it is incumbent on every adult able-bodied Englishman to bear arms in the hour of national emergency. This is a point on which very few people will be disposed to disagree at the present juncture, both on patriotic grounds and those of common self-defence. But there is nevertheless a controversial side to this point. The important question is,—what are the peculiar circumstances and what the nature of the emergency, which can subvert an obligation in honour and theory to a matter of actual compulsion. The Constitution provides that a man from Cromarty may be called upon to defend Dover, but can he be sent to Dunkirk? This is one aspect of the question, and it must lead to a side issue. These are days of highly trained armies. The yeoman in the twentieth century, who leaves the barn for the battlefield, may be a patriot, he is emphatically not a soldier. War is a trade, and it requires a long and arduous apprenticeship. In the days when the Constitution established the principle, that every man must contribute to the defence of his soil, conditions were very different beyond all analogy. This then, makes the provisions of the law anomalous and somewhat futile. But at the same time every sane man will read into the meaning of the law the only logical deduction possible. If the Constitution contains the power to call upon every man to defend his country, *ipso facto* it requires that every man should be able to do so, which he is not, and can only be after the introduction of some form of compulsory training. Compulsory training, however, has one defect which nothing but the fluctuations of the national spirit can remedy. For instance a large number of married men, able-bodied, young and possessing the necessary physical nucleus refuse to join the colours on the plea that there are a large number of young unmarried, unburdened citizens who shirk their duty, and on whom responsibility falls the strongest. But this is in a way incontestable. As we have said, only the spirit animating a people can settle these points; but the law can do a great deal as well. For instance say that Parliament to-day passed an emergency Bill enforcing all males from 18 to 40 to be trained, they could add a clause which could empower the Crown, in times of great emergency to compel all trained men to serve. It has been urged in some quarters that this is not the time to raise questions of this sort, when, as it is alleged, nearly every able-bodied eligible citizen is already serving in his Majesty's new armies. We believe, however, that never was the moment more opportune for such discussion as now, when the people of the Empire have been so rudely awakened to the responsibilities

that lie upon them and the spell of deception which the pacifists wore about their ears has been broken by the grace of Krupp. And, moreover, we do not think that the limits of such discussion ought to be confined to the United Kingdom alone, but extended to the Empire as a whole.

Primarily, we must bear in mind that much depends on the nature of the issue of this war. If it were by some unforeseen disaster in anyway indecisive, then we should have to listen seriously to the enunciation of the ugly word "conscription" and the state of armed defence in which the Empire would have to be placed would necessitate a burden of which Flora Annie Steel writes in the "Saturday Review,"—"the timid must share it with the brave, the selfish with the unselfish."

But if the war ends in the decisive victory for our Allies and ourselves, for which we hope and which we expect, the situation, far from being solved will, if anything, become more complicated.

The geographical situation of Great Britain, the tremendous expanse of land and water, which divide her from the Empire of which she is the pulse, the protection of trade and communications will require as before our unquestionable and immutable supremacy at sea. Indeed, India and the Dominions, to whose voice in the councils of empire, this war and its sacrifices commonly shared will lend force and justification, will demand that it should be so. Then, if to this, we add the increased military establishment and a more speedy and generally better organisation, which the needs of the Empire will demand, we must be prepared, for obvious reasons, for any emergency. Our Regular Army must maintain its *status quo*, the Territorial system remain voluntary, but compulsory training, carried out at the Public Schools and Board Schools and, in the case of boys who attend neither, under some arrangement with the existing County Association should be enacted by law. At the Public Schools this system already exists in the Officers Training Corps, but is non-compulsory. It could be enforced by statute both there and for all boys above sixteen. By the old militia laws, originating in Saxon times which still exist, all these could be compelled up till say thirty-five to attend manoeuvres and training camps for fourteen days each year, besides a certain number of attendances at the rifle ranges. This would leave, behind the Regulars and Territorials, the whole adult population trained and able to bear arms, though possessing one marked inferiority to Continental armies, namely the imperfection of mobilisation. Great Britain would be, under such a system, a great military Power in time of war only. She would possess a scheme of mobilisation slower than that of her neighbours, but not as slow as her own to-day.

But we do not regard this subject of compulsory service as only an English, but an Imperial question. Here in India, the end of this war and all that must spring from that end, will leave us face to face with problems of self-defence of no negligible dimensions. The changing map, the expansion of empires, the awakening of long slumbering potentialities around us, and, above all, the severe lesson on the dangers of complacency which we will by then have learnt, should nullify in our policy any element of optimism and put us on guard against the insidious menace of pre-conceived safety. The destiny of India and Britain are indissoluble, and the reactionary who could hold the platform about the dangers of a large Indian army or regiments of Indian Territorials is already singing his Swan Song. In comparison with the interests they are called upon to defend, the military forces, British and Indian, which are garrisoned in this country are the smallest in the world. This can no longer pass. Henceforth the Indian people must be allowed to share more largely, and in a manner more befitting their national dignity, in the defence of their country. We have in our midst some of the most splendid military material in the world, and we have no right or excuse to let it be fallow. Future exigencies, which may arise from the changed conditions, must be met by a bold policy of home defence which will

alike create and maintain a national morale and be a powerful protection for the integrity of our frontiers from Baluchistan to the Chinese border.

THE RAILBORNE TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Though issued about ten months after the close of the official year the Report of the railborne trade of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for 1913-14, is not without interest, inasmuch as it indicates that the Presidency withstood in a remarkable manner the depressing effect of the excessive rainfall in mid year combined with the failure of the late rains, and was able to keep pace with the progress achieved in 1911-12, which was a year of extraordinary commercial prosperity, in comparison with the past quinquennium. In 1913-14 the monsoon had opened favourably and gave good rain everywhere, but the rain in July was heavy and continuous and in the three northern districts of the Deccan and in Gujarat the crops were damaged by the excess of moisture and agricultural operations were retarded. Parts of the East Deccan on the other hand, experienced almost a total failure of the late rains and famine conditions prevailed for a time. But as we have said, on the whole, the year fared not badly. The total trade import and export, conducted by the Presidency, amounted to 1,270 lakhs of maunds in quantity and 9,293 lakhs of rupees in value. In the previous year the total had run to 1,351 lakhs of maunds and 9,392 lakhs of rupees. But this was an exceptional period, as we see that the average of the five years ending 1911-12 was 928 lakhs of maunds and 7,046 lakhs of rupees. Prices generally ruled rather high during the year, but a decline was noticed in the case of Indian cotton goods, sugar, rice, jowar, and bajra, linseed, rapeseed and castorseed. The price of cotton piecegoods fell owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces and to the collapse of credit consequent on bank failures. Raw cotton, however, fetched a higher price during the year, in unison with American prices. The lower price of sugar was due to the receipt of larger supplies of cane-sugar from Java.

Coming to the import side of the trade of the Presidency, we find the total transactions, of which 63 per cent were with the Port of Bombay, mainly for export abroad, showed a decrease of 10.95 in quantity and of 6.56 per cent in value below the previous year. Compared with the average, however, they showed an increase of 42 and 30 per cent in quantity and value respectively. Raw cotton, naturally, formed the principal article of import to the tune of Rs. 215,344,000, as compared with Rs. 208,964,000 of 1912-13. Oilseeds of all kinds were the next important item, being worth nearly 974 lakhs in value. The trade in wheat fell by 18 lakhs of maunds or 15.49 per cent, as compared with the previous year. This was due to the smaller imports into the Bombay Port Trust from the United Provinces and the Punjab. The transactions in rice not in husk also receded by 19.13 lakhs of maunds owing to shorter receipts of the Central Provinces, Sind, Behar and the United Provinces. Oilseed imports expanded by 23 per cent over the last year and by 33 per cent over the average, castor, cottonseed, and linseed contributing principally to this result.

As regards the exports to other provinces, we find that there was an advance of 13 per cent in the total transactions over the previous year and of 24.3 per cent over the average of the preceding five years. In value the increases amounted to 6.5 and 33.9 per cent respectively over the previous year and the average. While on the import side raw cotton was the principal article, manufactured cotton goods, both European and Indian, formed the chief item of the export trade. The value of goods of European manufacture exported to the rest of India by this Presidency amounted to Rs. 132,082,000, as compared with Rs. 127,998,000 of the previous year, and Rs. 95,460,000 the quinquennial average. The value of exports of Indian cotton goods, on the other hand, declined somewhat, being Rs. 64,542,000 as against Rs. 66,647,000 of the previous year. The past average, however, was only about 472 lakhs. The United Provinces and the Punjab contributed to this shortage. The export of wheat from the Presidency expanded by over nine lakhs, while the trade in foodgrains also increased by 27 lakhs. Export of oilseeds declined slightly, while metals showed an advance, as also salt, raw cotton and sugar. The internal trade of the Presidency itself advanced by 1,010 lakhs in value and 27 lakhs of maunds in quantity in comparison with the previous year's total.

Notes of the Day.

The Advocate-General.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General of Bombay, has sent in his resignation to the Government and will leave Bombay at the beginning of April. Mr. Jardine, who has acted for Mr. Strangman when the latter has been

away, is now in Europe and is not likely to return to India for some time. Under these circumstances an admirable opportunity presents itself to the Government for conferring the appointment upon an Indian member of the Bar. It will be generally admitted, and the remark need not be taken as derogatory to anyone in particular, that there is no member of the Bar available at present, who is so well qualified to fill his post as certain Indian lawyers whose names readily suggest themselves, and if the latter were passed over, merely on the ground of their race, a most unfortunate impression would be created. Government have admitted and recognised the principle which ought to prevail in these matters, and which was clearly enunciated by Lord Morley and the late Lord Minto, that where a European and an Indian are both available for appointment to any office, the decision should rest on merit and efficiency alone. If the Advocate-Generalship were given on this occasion to the barrister whose name is being mentioned, there would be a regrettable and indefensible departure from this principle.

Germany and the Neutrals.

The further details to hand of the German Note to neutrals regarding the treatment of their ships in the waters declared to be a military area, show that the Note is of a more provocative character even than was at first indicated. The neutral nations are roundly accused of assisting Great Britain and they are invited to acquiesce in Germany's arbitrary measures in order to bring the war, in their own interests, to a speedy conclusion. It is not easy to divine what is at the back of this blundering policy. There is generally some clumsy cunning behind German action in dealing with foreign Powers, and that has to be allowed for. If may be, therefore, that it is thought in Berlin that the best way to secure an early peace and thus avoid the fate that is so surely looming, is to make it more uncomfortable for neutrals in order that they may bring pressure to bear on the Allies to agree to a peace on the terms of a draw. Or it may have been hoped that, by declaring Britain to be responsible for Germany's action in declaring the North Sea and the Channel to be a military area, a quarrel might be fomented between Britain and the United States. Past experience teaches us that German diplomacy works on such lines, and the same diplomats who blundered into the war are still presiding in the Wilhelmstrasse.

"A Most Momentous Blunder."

But, whatever the intention, the result has been to excite protests and threats against Germany herself in New York and Amsterdam. The "New York Herald," we need not doubt, voices the opinion of the whole American people when it says that Germany is on the brink of a most momentous blunder, namely, a war with the United States, and affirms that should an American ship be sunk by German submarines that would be accepted as the beginning of the war. And the papers in the Dutch capital are making it clear that Holland will not tamely tolerate a measure that would paralyse her shipping trade. Holland has benefitted enormously in her position as a neutral by the great increase of her export trade to Germany and she has not suffered in her imports to the extent that she might have done, owing to the consideration displayed by Great Britain in her conduct of the blockade. And it is far from her interests, under present circumstances, to join in the war. But what alternative can she possibly have if Germany insists on declaring the waters through which she gets access to the world to be a military area? It is curious, by the way, that Germany should, by her own action, help to render the blockade of her coasts more complete, for that will be the effect of an action that would make it unsafe for such neutral vessels as are now permitted to reach her to venture into the Channel or North Sea.

Cowardly and Inhuman.

The British Foreign Office has lost no time in disposing of the German claim to be allowed to sink neutral vessels because British merchant vessels may adopt the ruse of flying a neutral flag. That, as the Foreign Office communiqué says, is a legitimate and well-known ruse de guerre. If it was a legitimate and proper thing for the Emden to sail into Penang Harbour flying the British flag, how much more so is it for a British merchantman to avoid capture if she can by flying the flag of a neutral. There is no doubt whatever as to the requirements of International Law in regard to the capture of merchantmen in one respect. It is obligatory on the belligerent vessel to ascertain the character of a merchant vessel and her cargo before capture. If she is flying a neutral flag the belligerent is bound to make himself definitely certain that she has no right to that flag before dealing

with her as an enemy ship, and that he can only do by going on board and examining her papers etc. Secondly, if she is a genuine neutral he is bound to acquire *prima facie* evidence that she is carrying contraband before taking her to the Thirdly, he is bound to take her to the nearest port. The Germans propose to sweep away every vestige of law and ordinary humanity, and to claim the right to torpedo vessels, without warning, much less without complying with any of the requirements we have stated. Neutrals are asked to suffer the risk of the arbitrary and brutal destruction of their vessels and crews, in order that German submarines may evade the ordinary risks of warfare. Nothing more cowardly, inhuman and despicable has ever emanated from a civilised Power.

Reforms in the Nizam's Dominions.

Mr. Hyderi, Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government in the Judicial, Police and General departments, is determined to leave no efforts untaken to secure administrative efficiency and general briskness of movement in the sluggish and antiquated departments and institutions of the State. He has already initiated, or at least urged, some desirable reforms in the Educational, Judicial and Police departments,—reforms which, if carried out promptly and conscientiously by the departments concerned, are likely to bring the State much nearer to the line of progress reached by British India or some of the Indian sister States. Mr. Hyderi has recently secured the passing of Orders by his Highness sanctioning the standardisation of weights and measures in the State. In future a seer of 16 chataks of five tolas each is to be the standard weight, 40 seers making a maund as in British India. A seer of 16 chataks is also to be the standard measure of capacity. The British lineal measure is to be the standard measure. A second Order just issued concerns the rules for the Text Book Committee of the Educational Department. The Committee, we are told, has been in existence for some time, but "there were no rules to regulate its proceedings, etc." These necessary rules are now promulgated and it is to be hoped the Committee will profit by them. A third Order embodies some new rules for admission to, and the management of, the Nizam's District Police Training School at Hyderabad, which is to be reorganised on modern lines.

Excessive Fines.

We wonder sometimes by what sense of proportion magistrates in this city are guided when inflicting fines on members of the working classes. Yesterday, three tinds of prows, men earning we suppose, at a generous estimate, not more than about Rs. 20 a month, and probably less, were fined Rs. 50 for disobeying the regulations of the Port which were brought into force when the war broke out. The offence, of course, is a serious one, and the necessity of the punishment in such a case is that it should act as a deterrent to prevent such breaches of the regulations in future. But magistrates should be careful in such a case not to overstep the limits of the actual necessity, and a fine of fifty rupees,—equivalent to fining a working man in England about £20,—is out of all proportion. But this is not an isolated instance. Day after day in our police courts persons convicted of petty offences are mulcted of sums representing from one quarter up to a half or more of their monthly incomes. If a magistrate in England inflicted fines in the same proportion on a series of offenders in a single day, he would raise a furore of criticism that would secure a speedy rectification of his severity.

The Begum's Message to Mussulman Soldiers.

We mentioned a few days ago that the Begum of Bhopal had presented five hundred Korans to be sent to Europe for the use of sick and wounded Mussulman soldiers in the hospitals. Under the binding of each copy of the Koran has been pasted a printed sheet of paper containing a message in vernacular from her Highness to the sick and wounded soldiers. The following is an extract from the message:—

In the name of God the all compassionate and merciful. Praise be to the Almighty and may he shower his choicest blessings on the last and greatest of the prophets. On Major Blackham's suggestion I send these Korans for the sick and wounded Mussulman soldiers of his Majesty the King-Emperor, the gallant fighters who in common with other soldiers of this land have held aloft the banner of India's loyalty in foreign climes and demonstrated the greatness of their country before the eyes of an admiring world. I am sure that a time when pain and anguish are writhing the brow God's word will bring peace and comfort to you. Please remember that it is not only the men of this country who are proud of the brave deeds you have done, but the women too admire from the bottom of their hearts the great services you have rendered to our Emperor in a war in which faith and freedom are at grips with brutality and barbarism. All the women hold up their hands in prayer for your welfare and for the victory of British arms. I assure you that if the women of this country had not been bound down by the chains of caste and custom many of them would have proceeded to the firing line to force you and although they are not with you to-day in person their prayers nevertheless have kept you constant company.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT DELHI.

NO ONE INJURED.

(Associated Press)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

A bomb was thrown this evening at 7.45 p.m. at a motor car at the eastern entrance of the Delhi Club. No one was injured. The culprit escaped. Police investigations are proceeding.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.APPALL'NG
GERMAN LOSSES.AMERICA AND GERMAN
THREAT.TURKS IN FULL RETREAT IN
SINAL.REPORTED EXECUTION OF MARITZ
BY GERMANS.

It is officially stated from Petrograd that the great German attempt to break the Russian line from Borjimmoff to Voliashidlowaska, which was begun on Jan. 31st, was checked on Feb. 6th. Judging from the abandoned corpses, the Germans had apparently lost tens of thousands in the six days' attacks at Borjimmoff, Goumine and Voliashidlowaska.

There has been no further fighting on the Canal. The Turkish Army is in full retreat eastward, and there are now no enemy forces within twenty miles of the Canal.

The full text of the German blockade order is published, and in an article on it the "New York Herald" says Germany is on the brink of a most momentous blunder, namely a war with the United States. Should an American ship be sunk by German submarines that would be accepted as the beginning of the war.

The "Pretoria News" announces that the Germans have executed the Boer rebel leader Maritz for treachery.

In the west artillery struggles continue and the Allies have maintained their positions.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN
COMMONS.

BRITISH COURTS AT BUSRAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In answer to questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India has issued the following replies:

First, the Government is prepared to make loans to the Presidency Banks which in turn lend to other institutions with a view to facilitating advances and in order to help trade in Indian products.

Secondly, provisional arrangements are being made for the administration of civil and criminal justice in non-military courts at Busrah.

Thirdly, the Government is considering in consultation with the local Governments the terms of a law safeguarding interests of Indian soldiers abroad to prevent selling-up of land and property.

Fourthly, the Imperial Government has sanctioned passages home for families of non-commissioned officers with the Expeditionary Force who are on the unattached list.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Japanese yearly treasury bills have been favourably received, and dealings in them ranged from five-and-a-quarter to four and fifteen-sixteenths per cent. discount.

INSURRECTION IN CHINA.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9.

Five hundred soldiers sent from Moukden against two thousands insurgents are concentrated at Tsing-Ping-Tsian.

GERMAN FAILURE IN POLAND.
TENS OF THOUSANDS LOST IN SIX DAYS.GREAT GERMAN EFFORT
FAILS.ENEMY PASSIVE ON THE
VISTULA.TENS OF THOUSANDS LOST IN SIX
DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9.

A communiqué says:—On the right bank of the Vistula fighting is becoming more desperate in the region of Serpetz. On the left bank of the Vistula a cannonade continues, but the enemy are passive.

The great German attempt to break our front from Borjimmoff to Voliashidlowaska, which was begun on January 31st, was checked on February 6th.

We have continued to advance on the Lower Bzura and captured on Sunday a strong point d'appui near Kamion, taking 360 prisoners, the remainder of the garrison. A German counter-attack was repulsed.

Our offensive continues in the Carpathians. We carried several strong positions on the Mesolaborcz-Lutoriska front capturing during the day 3,560 prisoners and eleven mitrailleuses.

UNPRECEDENTED IN
HISTORY.

PROLONGED BAYONET FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.

A communiqué says:—The Germans, who had been gradually concentrating fresh troops in East Prussia, took a strong offensive on February 7th, on the Horzele-Johannisburg front, delivering simultaneous attacks on two wings, namely, in the district of Laskenhnen and on the Rypine railways.

We repulsed the former, almost exterminating a battalion and our cavalry after the latter attack concentrated towards Serpetz.

The enemy undertook no active operations on the left bank of the Vistula on February 8th.

Judging from the abandoned corpses, they had apparently lost tens of thousands during the six days' attacks at Borjimmoff, Goumine and Voliashidlowaska.

The fighting in the Carpathians continues in the region of Bartfeld and Svidnik.

The enemy attempted to attack but retired, unable to support the fierceness of the fighting, abandoning prisoners.

Our offensive against the Lupkow Pass in the Carpathians continues.

During the 8th instant we captured 5,269 prisoners and eighteen mitrailleuses. German columns crossed the Volhynka Pass and delivered on the 7th, violent attacks against the heights in the region of Korkionoka, advancing in massed formations several ranks deep.

The enemy under our violent crossfire twice captured one height but were dislodged by counter-attacks by our infantry after a prolonged bayonet fighting unprecedented in history.

The enemy's losses were excessively serious.

The enemy's attack in the direction of Wrschkowo was also repulsed.

GERMAN DESPERATION.

PREPARED TO SACRIFICE HALF HER
ARMY FOR WARSA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The great assault on the Russian position west of Warsaw continues with unabated vigour. After each defeat the Germans return with fresh masses of men. It is a battle of numerical exhaustion rather than anything else.

Germany realises apparently that she must sacrifice half her army in order to break the Russian line to get into Warsaw, as she must soon turn to the West to meet the increased numbers there. So far the Germans have only increased their casualties, and the central battle has not even checked the flank movements in East Prussia and the Carpathians.

If Germany fails to check the Russians now the latter will enter upon the Spring campaign with vast new numbers equipped and armed. The numbers are piling up on both fronts against Germany. Her sole idea is still to cripple one front and turn upon the other.

The failure in Poland it is expected will be followed by an equally desperate attempt to break the western line. The Allies are well prepared.

The German attempts by means of operations in Egypt to weaken the numbers reinforcing in Flanders will not succeed. Egypt is quite able to meet the Turks with the numbers allotted her in every direction.

The enemy are fighting against approaching failures, and an intense interest centres on the Poland battle as a great factor.

TURKS IN FULL RETREAT

NO TROOPS WITHIN 20 MILES
OF THE CANAL.

ATTACKING FORCE DISCOURAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A Press Bureau message from Cairo says:—The enemy's losses in the attack on the Suez Canal were heavier than was supposed. It is difficult to estimate the killed owing to the wide area of action; hitherto we have buried five hundred. There were 632 prisoners, including a hundred wounded, and deserters are still coming in. Four Turks who crossed the Canal and escaped have surrendered.

The Turkish Army is in full retreat eastward. No enemy forces are within twenty miles of the Canal, and even at that distance there are only small rearguards, which are retiring steadily.

The retreat is probably due both to the discouragement of the troops at their defeat, and the lack of water in the western Sinai desert.

The Grand Senussi has expressed great annoyance at baseless rumours throwing doubt on his friendship to the Egyptian Government. He has arrested Suliman-el-Baruni and other agitators for intriguing against Egypt.

BRESLAU BOMBARDS YALTA
RUSSIAN RETALIATION.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9.

The Breslau has bombarded Yalta in the Crimea, damaging four shops. Nobody was killed or wounded. The Russian fleet retaliated, bombarding an eight inch battery at Trebizond where a laden steamer and also another steamer and schooner in the vicinity were sunk.

FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

DERVISHES ROUTED BY INDIAN FORCE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Commissioner in Somaliland has telegraphed to Mr. Harcourt that after the operations in November, the Dervishes returned to Shimberris, and began to repair their forts and raid friendly. Accordingly an Indian contingent of camel constabulary attacked the place on Wednesday and Thursday. The lower forts and caves resisted desperately, but eventually they were routed, leaving thirty-two dead in the caves alone, including both headmen. All the forts were destroyed by gun-cotton, and the Dervishes evacuated the district. Captain Lowry-Corry and seven whites were wounded, and one sepoy killed.

BOER REBEL LEADER'S FATE

REPORTED EXECUTION OF MARITZ BY
GERMANS.

PRETORIA, Feb. 10.

The "Pretoria News" announces that the Germans have executed the rebel leader Maritz for treachery.

GENERAL BOTHA'S PART.

WARM EULOGY BY MR. WALTER LONG

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long highly eulogised the glorious bravery of our troops. He assured the Government of the whole-hearted support of the Opposition, and expressed profound admiration for the part played by General Botha. All references to a great debt of gratitude. His public spirit had led him to command the troops of the Union and Mr. Long looked forward to his ultimate success in the south-west with a feeling of certainty.

OPENING OF THE DUMA.

BRILLIANT SCENES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9.

The Duma opened this afternoon amid brilliant scenes.

The whole assemblage rose repeatedly and gave cheers for the Tsar and sang the National Anthem.

The President made a patriotic speech. All references to the Allies were loudly cheered.

The representatives of the Allies were given an ovation.

ON THE BRINK.

AMERICA AND GERMAN
BLOCKADE ORDER.SINKING OF FIRST SHIP THE
BEGINNING OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The text of the German blockade order declares that the British naval measures aim not merely at striking at German military strength but, through starvation, at dooming the entire population of Germany to destruction.

It says:—Neutrals have not merely acquiesced in British measures, but have aided them by prohibiting the transport of goods to Germany, and it concludes by declaring that it is to the interest of Neutrals that the war should be ended most speedily. Therefore, they are given ample time to take their vessels from the war zone.

The Dutch "Het Volk" interprets this as a hint to Neutrals to do their utmost on behalf of peace, but says that it only means that the danger of war is nearer for Holland.

The "Handelsblad" says that Dutch ship-owners will refuse to take outrageous German threats seriously, and will continue sailings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The "New York Herald" says:—Germany is on the brink of a most momentous blunder, namely, a war with the United States, and affirms that should an American ship be sunk by German submarines that would be accepted as the beginning of the war.

The newspapers consider the full text of the German decree more offensive to Neutrals than the original announcement. Germany's remedy if she feels strangled is to fight the British Navy and not threaten Neutrals.

ROME, Feb. 9.

Pourparlers are proceeding among the neutral powers concern in the German blockade.

SHIPPERS' RIGHTS.

WHEN VESSELS MAY SAIL UNDER
FALSE COLOURS.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1-40 a.m.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement which says:—The use of a neutral flag with certain restrictions is a well-established *ruse de guerre*. The British Government has always considered the use of British colours by a foreign vessel legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture.

This not only involves no breach of International Law, but is specifically recognised by the British Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section sixty-nine, and also, by instructions to British Consuls in 1914.

As we in practice have not objected to foreign merchant vessels' using the British merchant flag as a ruse for the purpose of evading capture by belligerents, so we should maintain that in the converse case a British merchant vessel committed no breach of International Law in assuming neutral-colours for a similar purpose if it thought fit.

It is obligatory upon a belligerent by the rules of International Law, the customs of war and the dictates of humanity to ascertain the character of a merchant vessel and her cargo before capture. Germany has no right to disregard this obligation and to destroy a ship, etcetera, is nothing less than piracy.

REVISED PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The revised German blockade proclamation includes a paragraph stating that the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to recognisable neutral ships.

In view, however, of the British use of the neutral flag, the possibilities of accidents are not always avoidable.

DACIA'S DEPARTURE DELAYED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

A strike among the crew of the Dacia has delayed the vessel's departure.

AMERICAN STEAMER ENTERS
FALMOUTH.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The American steamer *Wilhelmina* with a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to an American firm in Hamburg has voluntarily entered Falmouth. She had a very stormy passage. She had no prize crew on board.

DOMINATION OF

BRITISH FLEET.

GERMAN ADMIRAL'S LECTURE.

DIFFICULT TASK OF THE GERMAN
SHIPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.

Lecturing at Kiel University, Admiral Koester admitted the domination of the British Fleet with a superiority of four to one.

Britain evidently desired to dictate terms of peace through her Navy. He advocated great caution on the part of the German Fleet, pointing out that a straight fight meant death or victory. The Fleet destroyed could not be replaced during the present war.

German ships must be used to protect Germany's shores because otherwise the British were certain to attack the coasts from Emden to Memel and land troops.

MINES IN THE BAY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the steamer *Moebi* has docked at Cadix for repairs to the bottom and stern, having been seriously damaged by a submerged obstacle.

JAPANESE SEIZE NORWEGIAN
STEAMER.

TOKIO, Feb. 9.

The Japanese have seized the Norwegian steamer *Christian-Bors* at Kobe for surreptitious conveying the German Minister in Mexico to China.

THE ASAMA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Two Japanese warships and a Japanese collier are salvaging the Asama.

U. S. SHIPS' PURCHASE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

There was another all-night fight in the Senate over the Ship's Purchase Bill. The Senators slept in cloak-rooms in readiness to vote in the early hours. Several absent Senators were ordered to be arrested and brought to the Senate.

CANADA'S ACTIVITY.

ONLY LIMITED BY REQUIREMENTS

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.

In the debate on the address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could imagine no alteration in relations between the Dominions and the Motherland likely to produce the same patriotism and efficiency as had been evoked by the voluntary and spontaneous action of the Dominions all over the world in this war.

Sir Robert Borden said that he was of much the same opinion. He stated that in addition to thirty-thousand troops overseas and a thousand at Bermuda, there were ten-thousand ready to proceed, and fifty-thousand more had enlisted to go when needed. Canada's further activity would only be limited by the requirements.

FIGHTING FOR A WORLD-WIDE
CAUSE.

ENTHUSIASM IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Borden read a message from Mr. Harcourt in which he said:—Germany has lost two and a quarter millions of her best and bravest soldiers. Any fresh effort must be made with greatly inferior and disheartened troops.

Germany is now feeling the economic pressure, thanks to our Navy, and Austria has suffered severe reverses and is no longer a powerful ally and Turkey is of even less account.

The power of Great Britain and her Allies increases daily whereas the power of Germany is waning.

The vast resources of the British Empire have not yet been called into play. The splendid Dominions' contingents with the Mother Country's new armies should have a preponderating influence in the ultimate decision.

Mr. Borden then made an eloquent speech in which he remarked that the Empire held firm, disappointing Prussian expectations.

The great Dominions were not only fighting for our institutions, freedom and destiny but for a world-wide cause, about which none dare doubt the issue. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

ALLIES' SUCCESSES.

GERMAN POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

FIGHTING IN THE FOREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.

A communiqué says:—There has been an intermittent artillery struggle in Belgium. The Germans bombarded Ypres and Furnes. They also bombarded Soissons with incendiary bombs. A somewhat confused struggle proceeded in the forest around Bagatelle. We have maintained our positions.

The communiqué adds:—Belgian artillery destroyed a farm from which the Germans fled. We occupied a mill on the Bethune-La Bassée road, where the enemy had been installed. The bombardment of Soissons was carried out with incendiary projectiles.

The struggle at Bagatelle developed in one of the thickest part of the forest. The respective fronts as a whole have been maintained.

The forces engaged on Sunday did not exceed four battalions on each side, and one yesterday. Elsewhere, artillery engagements have occurred.

A semi-official Note adds that between the Aisne and the Oise our artillery felled a Taube which landed in the German lines ablaze.

The evening communiqué says "On Saturday night the enemy exploded mines in front of the houses we were occupying and two and half companies assaulted our positions, but failed to pass the cavities formed by the explosion."

"One of our companies counter-attacked on Sunday afternoon and chased the enemy from the cavities, which we immediately organised for defence. The Germans left two-hundred dead on the ground."

"On Sunday night we captured north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus a wood where the enemy was solidly established. The infantry action at Bagatelle in Argonne continued all Sunday night. The Germans succeeded in progressing, but only held at daybreak a few isolated parts of our advanced line round which the fight continued in the day-time."

PARIS, Feb. 10.

An official communiqué says:—Nothing important is reported. We blew up a mine gallery where the enemy was working on the Fay front south-west of Peronne.

ALGERIANS' EXPLOIT

HOW A GREAT DUNE WAS CAPTURED

PARIS, Feb. 9.

Picturesque details have transpired of the capture of a great dune near Ostend by the Algerians.

The position was strongly entrenched and considered practically impregnable. One morning six fine horses wandered apparently accidentally between the lines. The enemy succeeded in capturing them. Next evening towards midnight 24 horses appeared on the same ground seemingly unmounted. The Germans were preparing to seize them when, in response to a sharp call, they galloped away and at the same time 24 Algerians who had been concealed behind the bellies of the horses flung themselves on the German trenches.

The French infantry dashed to their support and in a short time the whole dune was in French possession with small loss.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S
ASCENDENCY.

AERODROME AT LILLE BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters writes:—The Germans after the fight at Camuchy lost quantities of rifles, and equipment, showing that they retired in disorder.

Our aviators on Wednesday dropped ten bombs on the aerodrome at Lille. It is believed that they were effective.

The enemy after a bombardment on Thursday south of Arras turned their searchlights on our trenches and launched an assault, which we instantly defeated by rifle-fire.

The enemy's aeroplanes were very active but declined to engage ours.

As an example of our ascendancy it may be remarked that a British aeroplane chased two Taubes, which descended in their own line.

The Briton, determined to have his prey, threw bombs on the German aeroplanes and fired fifty rounds at them.

The recent war weather has enabled our artillery to achieve particularly good results.

A number of German reserves are in the firing line after having had only eight weeks' training.

Some Germans are insufficiently fed. The new "war bread" has been issued.

"Eye-witness" describes the momentous results of motor traction which affords mobility to heavy howitzers and thus permits of work like Liege, Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp are useless against modern high explosive projectiles.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.
THE GERMAN FAILURE IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 8th February:—

A very important battle before Warsaw is being continued. It would be premature to assert that the Russians have secured a definite victory, but they maintain unwavering resistance at the chief point of German attack, while pursuing an energetic counter-offensive on the lower portion of the Bzura river. Here they have crossed the river and captured the important village of Witkowice, four miles from the confluence of the Bzura with the Vistula, and established themselves in a position menacing to the German left flank. These facts seem to establish the inability of the Germans to pierce the Russian defensive. The Germans have tried to batter a hole through the Russian line and failed. Communications are probably inadequate for the continuous supply of large forces on the front, so far from the base, and they find difficulty in holding the present position in the depth of the Polish winter. The latest attempt may therefore be an evidence of despair.

DOGGED PROGRESS.

In the Carpathians the Russians are making dogged progress. On the right front they have advanced after very stubborn fighting, in the centre they still hold the Austro-German offensive, on the left, near the Wayzarkow Pass they vigorously repelled all the enemy's attacks. On the whole they are holding all the territory hitherto occupied and are repulsing hostile attacks with enormous losses to the enemy so that his advance is checked.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

Colonel Shumsky in the "Bourse Gazette" ascribes great importance to Russian advances over Dukla and Uzok passes, the movement being directed towards the Hungarian plains.

From the West nothing important is reported. Since the Turkish defeat at the Suez Canal, no further fighting is reported.

TURCO-GERMAN RELATIONS STAINED

The "Morning Post's" Berner correspondent reports, on the authority of several Swiss subjects returned from Syria, that relations between Turkish and German officers are very strained, and Mahomedans are generally highly discontented. They ask nothing better than to see the war stopped.

TRADES UNIONS AND WAR OFFICE

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the Commons, Mr. George Roberts on behalf of the Labour party affirmed that the trades unions were anxious to co-operate with the War Office in the organisation of industry.

Indeed in many cases the trade union rules and regulations had been entirely set aside and the men would gladly render the fullest possible assistance.

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM SEYMOUR

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of General Lord William Seymour.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.

The unemployed members of the German trades-unions now amount to twenty-seven per cent of the whole.

The trades-unions have already paid over a million sterling.

NEWS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Steps are being taken to supply Indians serving in France and recuperating in England with news in Urdu and Hindi.

MR. W. REDMOND VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Mr. William Redmond, M. P., has offered to serve in the Irish Brigade.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following officers' names appear in the third Egyptian casualty list:—

KILLED.
Jemadar Bhasi Ram, 33rd Cavalry.
WOUNDED.
Jemadar Mahadeo Singh (severely), 7th Rajputs.

The following officers' names appear in the third Egyptian casualty list:—

KILLED.
Captain L. F. A. Cochran, 72nd Punjab.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut. R. A. Fitzgibbon, 128th Pioneer.

(Previously reported wounded.)

The following additional casualty is reported from France:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Captain O. W. E. Bannerman, 15th Lancers.

LORD & LADY WILLINGDON
AT AHMEDABAD.

ADDRESS BY THE GUJARAT CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Their Excellencies this morning visited the Ahmedabad creamery and at about half past twelve Lady Willingdon visited the Gujarat Club and received an address of welcome. Mrs. Vidyagarri Ramanbhai Nilkarth, honorary secretary of the club, read the address which after according cordial welcome to Her Excellency gave a short history of the club. In the course of the address the members of the club expressed their gratefulness for the keen interest Lady Willingdon had evinced in promoting the welfare of the women of this country and their admiration for the noble work which Her Excellency had done in organising the Women's War and Relief Fund with perfect success.

HER EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Her Excellency in reply expressed her pleasure in visiting the club and thanked the members for the welcome accorded her. In the course of a few words she addressed Lady Willingdon referred to the work done by the women of Western India in providing comforts and relief to soldiers and said that the women of this presidency had done better work than those in other parts of India. She desired them in conclusion to continue in their good work in this direction.

The address was enclosed in a silver casket of fine workmanship and was handed over to Her Excellency by Lady Chinubhai.

WORK OF WOMEN'S RELIEF FUND OF AHMEDABAD.

Mrs. Vidyagarri Ramanbhai then submitted to Her Excellency an account of the work done by the Ahmedabad Branch of the Women's Relief Fund since its establishment. The statement showed that Rs. 9,000 was collected of which Rs. 7,200 were sent to the central office and the balance spent on the purchase of articles to be sent to the front. In addition, the branch has forwarded 26 cases of comforts. After the reading of the report Lady Willingdon was shown round the premises where garments and provisions and other comforts for the troops were displayed. Cheers were given to Her Excellency who left the club to visit the neighbouring Female Training College. Here Miss E. M. Chubb, Superintendent of the institution took Her Excellency round the college and Lady Willingdon was extremely pleased with what she saw there.

ENTERTAINED BY MR. VAKIL.

LATER.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were entertained at lunch this afternoon by Khan Bahadur Nowroji Vakil. Covers were laid for about fifty.

Mr. Nowroji Vakil in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies said that the people of Ahmedabad were delighted with their Excellencies but they only regret was they (people) could not see the governors of this Presidency more often and especially the present head of the Government and his gracious lady who had endeared themselves to the people by kindly ways. Mr. Nowroji referred to the great struggle in Europe and said that the people of Ahmedabad were loyal to the British Throne and prayed for the success of the British and Allies. In order to keep the memory of the visit of their Excellencies to Ahmedabad, Mr. Nowroji stated, he wished to found a scholarship in the name of Lady Willingdon in connection with the Nowroji Vakil Ophthalmic Hospital. This scholarship, he said, would go to complete the scheme of scholarships which he had started for nurses, namely the Pestonji Vakil and Sir John Jenkins Scholarships.

In reply Lord Willingdon thanked Mr. Vakil for the kindly way in which he had referred to himself and Lady Willingdon and for Mr. Vakil's intention to found a scholarship in the name of Lady Willingdon. His Excellency said he and Lady Willingdon were delighted with their visit to Ahmedabad and could not thank the people enough for the kindness they had shown to him and her Excellency during their stay here. He had enjoyed the visit very much and found expressions of friendship and kindness wherever he went.

SIR CHINUBHAI'S GARDEN PARTY

In the evening the "Shant Kunja," the residence of Sir Chinubhai Madhwalal, Bart. at Shai Bagh, presented a most animated appearance when a garden party to meet their Excellencies was given. A welcome feature of the gathering was the presence of a large number of Hindu ladies in addition to a number of Parsi and European ladies. There was also a distinguished gathering of gentlemen of all creeds and communities present. The evening was pleasant and very enjoyable.

OFFICERS ON DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH WAR.

VACANCIES TO BE REGARDED AS SUB PRO. TEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The Government of India have decided when an officer, either Civil or Military, holding civil appointment is definitely detached from his department, for the time being, for the performance of military duties in connection with the war, he shall be considered as seconded in his appointment and the vacancy caused will be regarded as substantive pro. tem.

Mr. Eardley Norton has been severely taken to task by Mr. Justice Teunon, in reference to his methods of defence in a recent criminal case at Calcutta, his Lordship, in summing up, said that Mr. Norton had made "a most unworthy criticism" of opposing counsel, and had committed "a gross abuse of the privilege granted to counsel." Mr. Norton's defence failed; for the prisoner got five years.

THE FIGHTING ON THE BUKOVINA FRONT.



DIVISIONAL DURBAR AT AGRA.

SIR JAMES MESTON ON LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10.

Yesterday morning Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor for U. P. held a Divisional Durbar at Agra this being the first Durbar for the Agra Division as now constituted. In the course of his speech his Honour said:—"Evil is in their hearts who look on loyalty as a thing which costs nothing but which may be bartered for subsequent reward. But your loyalty is of a different order. You regard it as a clear and unconditional duty to your earthly ruler. He asked what would India's fate be if British arms did not triumph and said that German history and philosophy and treatment of her colonies philosophy and treatment of the zemindars and expressing the hope that the relations between the Mahomedans and the Hindus would be better in future.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

SENTENCES OF DEATH CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

In the Punjab Chief Court to-day judgment was given in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. The judges confirmed the sentences of death on Abad Behari, Amir Chand and Balmokand. The appeal against the acquittal of Charan Das was accepted and he was sentenced to transportation for life. The revision application against Basant Kumar was allowed and he was sentenced to death. The appeals of Balraj and Hanwant Sahai were partially accepted and their sentences were reduced to seven years' imprisonment.

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The Sessions Judge of Bareilly has just disposed of a case in which Mukund Ram and his brother Bankey Lal were charged together with Lachmi Narain, an insurance agent, with attempting to defraud two insurance companies by drawing out policy on the life of one Baldeo Prasad, another brother of Mukund Ram, without his knowledge, by making Bankey Lal personate him at the medical examination by Dr. Besant Kumar Mukerji. Baldeo Prasad was reported to have died after the payment of a few premiums. The Sessions Judge held that the policies were attested by Mukund Ram without the knowledge of the person assured and Lachmi Narain, the insurance agent, was not an innocent dupe but an active participant in the crime and the man examined by Dr. B. K. Mukerjee was not Baldeo Prasad but Bankey Lal, whose name was given to the doctor as Baldeo Prasad. The judge sentenced the three accused under various sections to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from five to seven years.

MEDALS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

Brigadier General H. T. Brooking, Commanding the Poona Brigade, this morning, at the general parade of troops in the Garrison, presented four good conduct and long service medals to Lance Buffadur Rubia Sing, Sowars Ramji Lal and Bahadur Khan of the 7th Hariana Lancers, and Naik Surem Gujar, 105th Maharattas, Naik Bahadur Akbar Ali, 7th Hariana Lancers, was decorated with the Order of British India, 2nd Class.

CARDINAL MERCIER

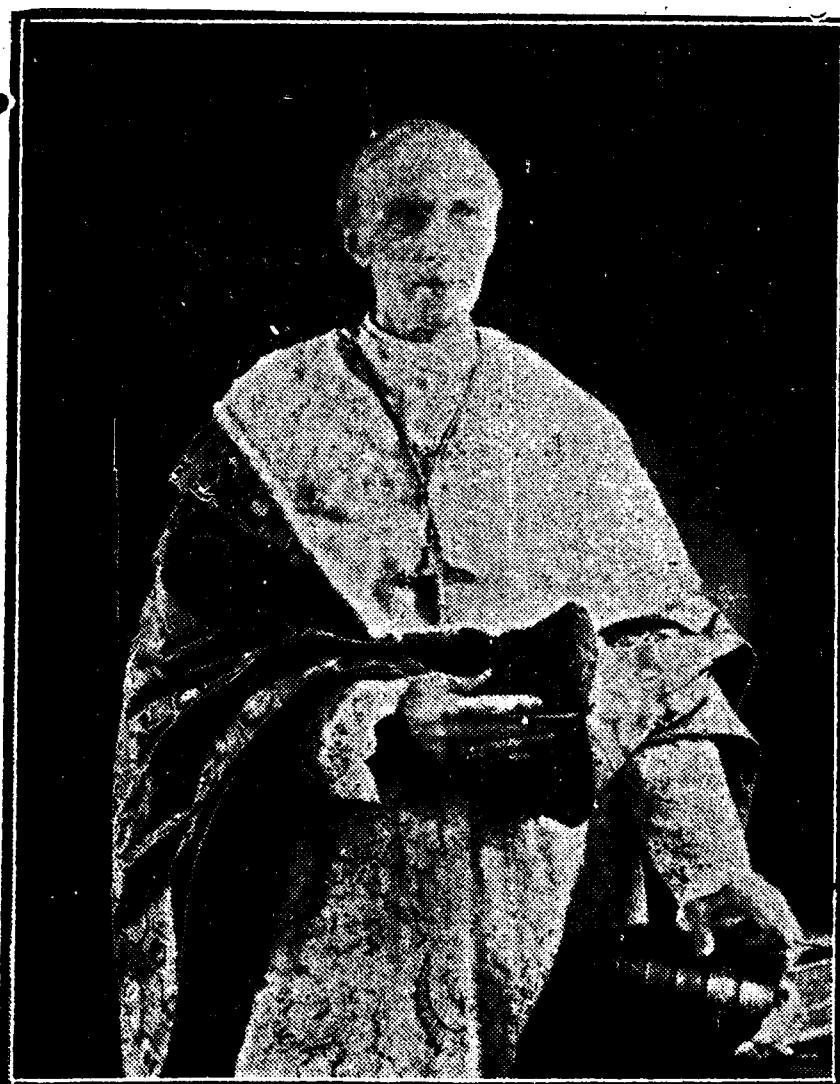


Photo by Central News.

Archbishop of Malines, who was held a prisoner by the Germans for having stated in his New Year's pastoral letter that the Belgians owed no obedience, loyalty or esteem to German authority.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Exodus.
"The Hindu":—The question of the exodus to the Hills of the Government is an old and vexed subject. Apart from the general aspects of the matter, the present is peculiarly a time when the popular view of it ought to prevail with the Government. Our contemporary has referred to the large expense involved in the transference of the Government and their paraphernalia to Ooty which could well be saved at such a time of financial stress as the war. There is also the fact of the necessity of the Government being at the capital of the Presidency in view of the emergencies that may arise. It is well-known what inconvenient results ensued to the people and to the Government by the absence of the latter from Madras at the time of the Emden raid. We do not think the Government have quite realized the degree of demoralisation and panic which prevailed among the people at the time. The flying visits which H. E. the Governor and some of his Councilors made after the event did some good, but were not quite adequate to meet the emergency. If the Government is to be in full touch with the people, it is bound to station itself in the place most accessible to all classes of the population. Upon the subject of the annual exodus of the Madras Government, the opinions of the Indian as well as of the European non-official public are perfectly in harmony.

Unnecessary Acrimony.

"The Indian Social Reformer":—Whatever the intrinsic merits of the address which the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill went down to Poona to deliver to the students of the Ferguson College, the chances of his securing a sympathetic consideration for his views from those who heard him and those who read his remarks, have not been improved by his irrelevant parenthesis as to its being "as impossible to talk of German characteristics" or "German sentiment," as it is to talk of Indian characteristics and Indian sentiment, as though there were racial uniformity. Mr. Hill will probably say that he does not care whether his views meet with sympathetic consideration or not, but surely he could not have intended at the outset of his lecture to propel the thoughts of his audience in a direction entirely different from that he himself took. To make two races the target of a common gibe, is not the best way of obtaining the concurrence of one of them with your condemnation of the ways of the other. Even as a matter of literary form, for which Mr. Hill is believed to have some feeling, lapses such as this are excusable as a careful writer should always be on his guard against being betrayed into any figure which, in the words of Walter Pater, stirs a long "brain-wave" behind it of associations quite alien to those proper to his purpose.

Bengal District Administration Report.

"The Tribune":—It bristles with questions of a controversial nature that should never have found their way into an official publication issued at the present time. From the manner it tackles such questions it also appears to involve the fortunes of other provinces as well and is for this reason bound to receive attention in every part of the country. Even the policy of minute sub-division of districts which is ostensibly a matter of administrative detail, ought not to escape notice, for the process of sub-division means an endless multiplication of highly paid appointments which is burdensome to the tax-payer and hurtful to real self-government by the representatives of the people from village panchayats upwards. They seem to recommend the creation in all of four extra districts and eleven sub-divisions with all the paraphernalia of establishment. This recommendation throws extra burdens on the tax-payer, and as such requires consideration both for financial reasons and from the point of view of local self-government. The multiplication of districts increases the evil that is inseparable from the bureaucratic form of rule; and by officialising every kind of national activity the system paralyses unofficial action and public spirit. The object which underlies this recommendation is not decentralization and progress along the path of self-government, but increased control from above.

Justice and Chief Justice.

"The Indian Patriot":—If the Secretary of State really appreciates the public feeling, and if he has imagination enough to realise it, he will never be indifferent to the qualifications which the public deem essential in the Chief Justice. The confidence which is placed in the High Court cannot be fully justified except by the individuality of the Chief Justice. Mere ability and learning alone cannot create this individuality. A high moral conviction, a high sense of independence, combined with the power to exhibit them, are necessary to sustain the esteem and confidence of the public. It is an asset to the Government that the people are able to feel so much confidence in the highest court of justice. The strength of the Government is said to consist in its justice, but justice cannot be expected not to suffer in its administration in the hands of men who do not possess the qualities, physical and mental, which are associated in the popular mind with courage, independence, and self-assertion. Without them, the Chief Justice can never tower higher than his colleagues; and he may even fall below them.

Tipperary, famous far its remoteness, is the subject of an interesting page of photographs in the "Sphere," one of which recalls a curious incident of local history. Plans were drawn up simultaneously for barracks at Tipperary and Hongkong, and were accidentally transposed. The result was that Tipperary got the barracks intended for Hong Kong, and Hong Kong those intended for Tipperary. Hong Kong got the better of the exchange; which is an instance to a town so famous in military annals.

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MARRIAGE BY SPECIAL LICENSE.

A GREAT POPULAR IGNORANCE.

Many people talk glibly about marriage by special license, but few really understand exactly what it means, writes "X" in the "Daily Chronicle." The two forms of marriage are frequently confused, owing perhaps to both special and ordinary licenses being procured from the same Faculty Office in London. Then, again, the registrar of a district can grant a license, and to the lay mind the word license covers the whole matter. So great is the popular ignorance in these matters that a girl friend of mine asked me which I thought would be better, to be married by special license or by banns. She rather thought the special license would look more important. I knew that neither she nor her future husband were too well blessed with this world's goods, and suggested that it was a pity to waste £30 simply because a special license looked more important. It was only after some argument that I found out that she really meant an ordinary license, and not the expensive special license.

Novels and stories in the popular magazines are perhaps responsible for a good deal of this ignorance, for in spite of all we can say, we do take one-half of our information from a popular novel. In these stories we frequently read of the heroine and hero being apparently married off-hand without any preliminary trouble. In one story I read of a hero, who, quarreling with his ladylove just before a secret ceremony at midnight in a ruined church, carefully crossed out the name of the angry girl in the special license and substituted, in pencil, the name of her friend, who had come in to witness the wedding, and then married her!

Perhaps an explanation as regarding the difference between the various licenses will make the matter clearer. The usual marriage by registrar is generally considered to mean the civil ceremony at the registrar's office, but the registrar can also grant a license by which the marriage may take place one whole day next after the notice has been given at the office. Fifteen days' previous residence in the district is necessary on the part of the bridegroom or bride, and in this case the notice need not be suspended in the office of the registrar for the 21 days required if the marriage is to take place before the registrar in the civil ceremony. The granting of this license allows the marriage to take place in a church with the usual religious ceremony.

WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE.
The next form of license is the one called "ordinary license." In London the application for the license should be made by the bridegroom at the Vicar General's office at the Court of Faculties, or at the Bishop of London's registry. In the country the application must be made by a clergyman acting for the bridegroom, and he will obtain the license from London. This license is granted without previous notice; but the applicant must declare on oath that both the bride and himself are of full age, and that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. Either the bride or bridegroom must have resided for fifteen days in the parish in which the ceremony will take place. The marriage can be solemnised immediately the license is issued. Both the foregoing licenses resemble each other in the fact that they require a stated time of residence in the district or parish.

The special license differs from both these in that it may take place at any time and in any place. The application must be made personally at the Faculty Court, and the license is granted on the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This license enables the marriage to be celebrated in a house, and does away with the necessity for residential qualifications. The cost of a special license is £30, consequently it is rarely used, except under circumstances which call for urgent hurry, or where the residential qualifications cannot be fulfilled. Another form of special license is granted in Ireland by the principal authorities of various religious denominations, which can be used in exactly the same manner.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

A RELY TO GERMAN ACCUSATIONS.

The Belgian Legation has issued a very interesting statement showing how strictly, before war came, Belgium strove to preserve her neutrality, and how since war came the civil population have been warned not to take any part in the fighting. To that end, civilians were instructed that they would do wisely to deposit any weapons they might possess with the authorities, these weapons to be returned at the end of the war. When the Germans found these weapons later on, their Government issued a statement accusing Belgium of "having prepared stores of weapons, in which each gun was labelled with the name of the person to whom it was to be given." As to which the Belgian statement very well says:

"This last detail proves that the weapons in question were precisely those which had been taken away from private persons, and were to be given back to them. It is customary in an arsenal to label each rifle with the name of the soldier who is to receive it? A lie can be recognised at once when it is issued with such absurd and contradictory additions."

The Belgian Government succeeds in proving that it acted both wisely and correctly, and that its acts furnish no shadow of excuse or justification for German "frightfulness."

The additional Judge of Sukkur has given sanction to the proposal of the Liquidators of the Peoples Bank of India that all creditors of the Bank for the sums of Rs. 10 and under be given the option of accepting immediate cash to the extent of annas ten in the rupee in full discharge of their claims or of waiting and ranking with other creditors for participation in dividends in due course.

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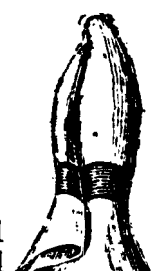
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